THE
North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., No. 416. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON,

CALLING AT THE CAPE FOR COAL ONLY.

THE A. 1. Steam-ship *SCOTLAND*, Captain MILLMAN.

This vessel, nearly new, and specially adapted for carrying valuable Cargo, has all the qualities of a Clipper-ship in addition to her Steam-power.

The Owner's instructions require a resort to steam whenever the wind shall be too light to admit of a speed of six knots. To this end the ship will carry 250 tons of coal from this port, and will replenish at the Cape. It is therefore expected that she will make a very short passage to England, as her past performances have demonstrated the advantage of the auxilliary power.

The vessel is now open to public inspection, and Captain MILLMAN will readily furnish any information required concerning her capabilities.

or Freight or Passage apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th June, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq.,
Chairman.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON,
Deputy Chairman.
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HORSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.
General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.

Manager in Calcutta,..M. BALFOUR, Esq.
,, *in Bombay*,..J. G. H. BROWN, Esq.
,, *in Madras*, ..DAVID ALLARDICE. Esq.
,, *in Agra*, ...A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
,, *in Lahore*, ...T. BAILEY, Esq.
,, *in Hongkong*, HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London*.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Bangkok, Siam*, under the management of Mr. C. H. H. WILSONE, who is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
21au Singapore, 17th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL outstanding accounts of the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO, will be settled by

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghai, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

F. KUPFERSCHMID, B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SHEARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised *to sign our Firm.*

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CRAVEN WILSON,

TEA, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
Sales by Auction of Damaged Goods and Merchandise.
Teen Tsing, Corner of Mission Road, West.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business hitherto carried on under his name ceased *on the first of June last.*

F. PEARSON.
Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of

C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest, and Responsibility of the late Mr. T. C. BEALE, and of Mr. H. A. INCE ceases on this day.

DENT, BEALE & Co.
Shanghai, 30th June, 1858.

MR. E. WEBB is a partner in our Firm, and will conduct our business, under the same name and style at *Shanghai.*

DENT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1858.

WITH reference to the above, the Style and Firm of DENT, BEALE & Co., ceases from this date.

DENT, BEALE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

~~THE undersigned has this day re-established at *Canton* his business as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent*, in which Mr. [illegible] BENFORD DEACON is admitted a Partner. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DEACON & Co.~~

~~ALBERT DEACON.~~
~~4se Canton, 1st July, 1858.~~

NOTICE.

MR. THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.
19se China, 15th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

~~THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MACDONALD & Co.~~

~~JAMES MACDONALD.~~
~~Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.~~

~~WITH reference to the above Mr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.~~

~~JAMES MACDONALD & Co.~~
~~17jy Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.~~

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned *will hereafter be under the firm of* D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK.
THEODOR THIES.
24jy Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared, to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX *EXCELSIOR.*

CLARET, St. Estéphe, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Sauternes, Ermitage 1842, Sparkling St. Péray Champagne (two qualities), Roussillon, Muscat de Frontignan, Malaga, Marsalla, Vermouth, Absinthe, Brandy, Pale Brandy, Cognac 10 years old, Kirschwasser, Curaçao, Anisette, Eau de Noyaux, Maraschino di Zara, Elixir du Cévennes, &c., &c. Best salad Oil. Claret in wood and bottled.

Cases of 1 doz. bottles of the Choicest Wines or Liqueurs, assorted so as to suit the convenience of purchasers.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, July 9th, 1858.

WILLIAMS' MIDDLE KINGDOM,

2 vols. with a Map,
ON SALE, AT H. FOGG & Co.'s
tf Shanghae, 14th May, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket,......	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE,	in 1 doz.	Cases,
Do. Pale SHERRY,	in 2 doz.	do.
Old PORT, ...	in 3 doz.	do.
Old SHERRY, ...	in 3 doz.	do.
La Rose CLARET, ...	in 3 doz.	do.

Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December. 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to

E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dêpôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Western part of the Premises in Church Street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 10th July, 1858.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED to rent on lease or to purchase, commencing possession at any period of the present or ensuing year, a commodious Dwelling House and Godowns in a central situation. Apply by letter to B. H. C. at this Office or privately to the Editor.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to

WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to

E. LOUREIRO.
ft Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

~~VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG~~

~~FOR SALE.~~

~~ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALM[illegible] PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by [illegible] of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole [illegible]8,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.~~

~~For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.~~

~~tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.~~

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to

SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

~~TO LET.~~

~~THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply~~

~~ROBT. A. BRINE.~~
~~tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.~~

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls.	2.0.0	a day.
,, Officers do.	,,	1.5.0	,,
,, General Wards,....	,,	1.0.0	,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,

ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain J. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Monday, the 2d August, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon* of *Saturday, the 24th July*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Friday, the 30th July*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under six Taels.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 17th July, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

ON or about the *5th August*, 1858, by PUBLIC AUCTION, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, that Excellent DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, situated upon Mirror Hill, *Foochow*, formerly belonging to CALEB JONES, Esq., U. S. Consul, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

For further particulars, apply to ROBERT R. WESTALL, Esq., *Foochow*, or to Messrs. NEAVE, MURRAY & Co., *Hongkong*.

31jy July 12, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to

ANDw: A. RANKEN.

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to

HALL & HOLTZ.

tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CANTON Tea and Silk Mats.

Apply to

P. LOUREIRO.

14au Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Merchant House by an experienced man of Business, either as Manager (of a Branch House) Book-keeper or General Assistant. Apply by letter to Z at this Office or privately to the Editor.

tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald*.

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—FLOATING CHAPEL Services, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	May 25	Singapore,	June 30
Bombay,	June 16	Hongkong,	July 9
Calcutta,	June —	Gulf of Pecheli,	July 10
Galle,	June 22	New York,	May 13

DEATH.

At Victoria, Hongkong, on the 28th June, CAROLINE, the wife of Maximilian Fischer, Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Hongkong.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 16th July, 1858.			*Ending 16th July, 1857.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
10,—	91	79	85	77
11,—	90	80	84	76
12,—	92	80	87	80
13,—	93	80	88	78
14,—	94	79	88	78
15,—	94	81	90	80
16,—	94	80	88	79

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE,..................No business.

OPIUM.

Malwa, *New*	Tls. 475	Shanghai weight.
Patna, *New*	,, 497	
do. *Old*	,, 512	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—July 16th, *Coromandel*, (H. M. st. vessel), Douglas, from Gulf of Pecheli.

DEPARTED.—July 16th, *Louisa Baillie*, (Br. sh), 494, Smith, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, Messrs. L. Richardson, E. F. Duncanson, and A. Meralli.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, Hon. F. Bruce, Captain Hawkins; Messrs. W. Barreira, M. de Bellecourt, and T. Moncrieff. Per *Yang-tze*, Messrs. Ed. Clarke, Wm. Broughall, A. J. Reynvaan, and Dixson; Rev. H. R. Klokers & child, and Dr. Bradley.

SHANGHAI LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

THE next meeting of this Society will be held at the Shanghai Library, on Tuesday evening next, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.

A paper by R. Swinhoe, Esq., entitled, "Notes on a recent expedition to Formosa" will be read.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

THE outward mail is appointed to leave here on the 2d of Aug., corresponding with the Packet from Hongkong on the 10th. Letters by her are calculated to arrive in London, *viâ* Marseilles on the 27th Sept., and *viâ* Southampton on the 4th October; answers by the mail leaving London, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 9th of October should arrive in Shanghai on the 3d of December. Or if two days be saved on the passage home they may be received on the 19th of November.

The next inward mail (9th June) will be due on the 30th inst. by her, answers to letters despatched from here on the 4th April should be received.

ON Monday last the 12th instant His Excellency The Earl of Elgin and suite arrived in H. M. S. *Furious*, Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., from Tien-tsin and the Gulf of Pecheli.

The treaties are now a matter of fact so far as the concessions obtained from the Chinese Government extend; that they will be ratified by the Home Governments there can scarcely be a question and we may therefore congratulate the nations who have obtained these extended privileges upon the accomplishment of so great an event.

China may now, truly, be said to be opened, we have the privilege of the *entrée* granted and only wait for certain ceremonies, to be performed before being admitted.

Our readers will find in another part of our columns the heads of the new Treaty. We should have been glad to have it in our power to give more of the substance of its articles. From the skeleton before us, however, and such information as outsiders may collect, the concessions obtained in advance of the old treaties appear to be the following:—

1. The establishment of a Representative at Peking, who is to correspond and have intercourse with a high officer of equal rank.
2. The formal recognition of freedom to preach and practise Christianity.
3. Access of merchant vessels to the trade of the Yang-tsze-kiang from Hankow to its mouth.
5. Five additional sea ports, namely, two in the Canton province, one in Formosa, one on the coast of Shan-tung and one in Manchuria.
6. An immediate revision of the Tariff, with a right to revise it every ten years.
7. An authoritative declaration of the dues lawfully leviable on produce travelling inland or to port of shipment, with liberty to commute these by a payment not exceeding 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.
8. A diminution of Tonnage Dues one mace per ton, and an authorised exemption of vessels, engaged in the coasting trade, from more than one payment in four months.

It is also agreed that the English language shall be the guide of the British Government in its construction of treaties and correspondence; that the character "barbarian" shall be no more applied in official documents to the British government or people; that the two governments shall co-operate for the suppression of piracy; that our losses and war expenses shall be paid by Canton, and at Canton.

Looking to the requirements of the community as expressed here and in the south, we do not see that more could have been asked for, and we are bound to compliment the illustrious Negotiator with whose name this new era in our intercourse will evermore be connected, upon what appears, so far as we can at present inform ourselves, a very complete success; a triumph over difficulties such as fall only to the lot of a diplomatist in China, and achieved with an economy of men and means as remarkable, as his purpose in the struggle has throughout shewn itself to be just and moderate. The great point gained we cannot doubt is the residence of a Minister at the capital. That the exclusiveness of China should have bent to accept diplomatic relations with western states is in itself a most promising concession, and we are sure there is none so calculated to exempt the Chinese and ourselves from the evils of that irregular local action which we have almost grown to consider essential to the maintenance of our rights at the ports. What is now important is to insist on the prompt and exact fulfilment of every stipulation. We shall not of course be astonished to find the Imperial Government opposing fifty puerilities next year to the admission of the minister and his suite; also, perhaps something more than puerilities, to our circulation under passports. The disclosures of some of the westerns who "circulated" last year in the rebel and imperialist camps entitle us to doubt that, its other prejudices apart, it would be indifferent to the irruption of a number of travellers "for pleasure." Hence, we presume, these careful provisos against visits to disturbed districts, or trade with unrecovered cities. The latter is indeed a question that almost takes care of itself; we hardly expect to see Shirtings on their way to localities so circumstanced. It is consoling, that is to any one whose tendency to trade is not crossed by sympathies with the once popular insurrection, to reflect that the front of this, along the Yang-tsze-kiang, has been materially contracted in the last twelve months. Chinkiang was re-entered by the Imperialists last winter, and it is doubtful that the rebels now hold any ground so far west as the mouth of the Poyang Lake.

As to the remaining points, the Tariff has been so little complained of that we find many disposed to make somewhat light of its revision, but the Transit Duties arrangement, if we understand it aright, is of the highest importance, and a most valuable companion to the privilege of accompanying our own goods to and from market. The new ports on the sea-board, again, are as good centres for the extention of our import trade as could have been chosen; indeed, with the exception of Tien-tsin itself, we are not aware that any others can compete with them. The general agreement of all observers respecting the poverty of the masses in the north, it is true, is anything but encouraging; still such trade as the provinces, newly become accessible, will bear, is doubtless best to be done at the ports selected in Shan-tung and Manchuria. The former, if the native produce in which it is rich, be beneath our larger commercialists, should put a very pretty carrying trade in our hands, and between Niu-chwang, the port opened in the latter, and Tien-tsin, a place hardly comeatable for foreign bottoms, there is an incessant *va-et-venir* of junks which, in the article of grain, alone, we should be able to turn to satisfactory account. Added to this every one agrees in praising the climate of the Gulf and its shores. The opening of Taiwan, Swatow, and Hainan, confirms and legalises a trade already forcing its way.

While China thus undergoes a political change which will stagger every conservative in the empire, it should be borne in mind that the whole commercial system of the country will be revolutionized, and it behoves the British mercantile community during the year which will elapse before the Treaty comes into operation, to prepare for the new state of things which this revolution is likely to cause. When Sir Henry Pottinger signed a Treaty fifteen years ago, which did *not* open the interior of the Empire to British enterprize, he prophecied, nevertheless, that the manufactures of Chinese looms would be superseded by those of Manchester, and that a new world was opened to their trade so vast that all the mills in Lancashire could not make stocking-stuff sufficient for one of its Provinces. It would be well to bear in mind the words of Lord Elgin upon this subject in answer to the address of the Merchants of Shanghae upon the occasion of his arrival here three months ago. His Lordship said,—"At the same time the machina-facturing west will be in presence of a population the most universally and laboriously manu-facturing of any on earth. It can achieve victories in the contest in which it will have to engage, only by proving that physical knowledge and mechanical skill applied to the arts of production are more than a match for the most persevering efforts of unscientific industry." Let the British merchant, therefore, who has now acquired the extensive privilege of carrying his own goods into the interior, beware how he rushes wildly into speculation in the hope of bringing a cheap and inferior description of article into competition with the substantial and serviceable productions of native labour. He could not better employ the intervening year than by preparing a description of goods more adapted for the Chinese market than those which have hitherto figured among the articles of British import. Let him further bear in mind, that although his property and personal safety may be guaranteed by the residence of a Minister at Pekin, he will, in the first instance, be exposed to considerable risk in venturing alone into remote parts of the country amid a population possibly hostile and certainly unaccustomed to foreigners, and that it is only reasonable that he should endeavour to regulate his conduct so as to avoid the creation of those difficulties which seem to arise more readily in China than in any other country. By the exercise of prudence and forbearance in his intercourse with the natives, let him facilitate the task of inaugurating foreign commercial relations throughout the interior of the Empire. It is manifest that a serious responsibility must at the same time rest upon the government in the matter of granting Passports, and that, until at all events the novelty has worn off and our intercourse with the inland population has been placed upon a satisfactory basis, the authorities should exercise the greatest discrimination.

We repeat, without committing ourselves to enthusiastic admiration of the treaty, that its concessions appear fairly to satisfy our original demand. We hear some murmurs against temporary limitations and the apparent omission to notice various details of greater or less importance; but we must not forget that henceforward we are to have an opportunity of speaking face to face with the heads of this government, instead of being kept at arms-length by one of its deputies, and that this relation, whenever it becomes a reality, will be our best guarantee for the introduction of reasonable modifications and the redress of all reasonable matter of complaint. Difficulties of course there will be in the way of our minister, but nothing insurmountable by plain sense and ordinary determination. When the twelve months are past, therefore, and the time arrives for reducing all that is on paper to practice, may we again have the right man in what we are led to believe will be at best a very disagreeable place.

THE following appeared in an *extra*, published at this Office on the 13th inst.

We have received from a reliable source the following summary of the most important points of the Treaty which was signed at Tien-tsin on the 26th ulto., by His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners Kwei-liang and Hwa-shana, and which has since received the ratification of the Emperor. The Treaty contains 56 articles.—

ART. 1. Confirms the Treaty of Peace at Nankin, and abrogates the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations.

ART. 2. Provides for the optional appointment of Chinese and British Ministers at the Court of Pekin and St. James's.

ART. 3. Contains provisions with respect to the permanent establishment of the British Minister at Pekin, his family and suite.

ART. 4. Makes provision for the travelling, postal and other arrangements of the Resident Minister.

ART. 5. The British Minister to transact business with a Secretary of Sate on footing of equality.

ART. 6. The same privileges accorded to Chinese Minister in London.

ART. 7. Provisions with reference to Consuls and their Official rank.

ART. 8. Christianity whether Protestant or Roman Catholic to be tolerated, and its professors protected throughout the Empire.

ART. 9. British subjects to be permitted to travel for pleasure or trade, to all parts of the Interior—Arrangements with respect to Passports—And cities in the hands of rebels.

ART. 10. Chinkiang to be open to trade within a year from the signing of the Treaty, and three other Ports on the Yang-tze-kiang as far as Hankow to be opened, on the evacuation of its shores by the rebels.

ART. 11. The Ports of Niu-chwang, (Manchuria) Tang-chow, (Gulf of Pecheli) Tai-wan, (Formosa) Swatow, and Kiung-chow (Hainan) to be opened in addition to present ports.

ART. 26. Tariff to be revised by an Anglo-Chinese Commission appointed for the purpose.

ART. 27. Revision of Tariff to be denial.

ART. 28. An Official declaration of the amount of Transit Duties levyable at Inland Custom Houses to be published in English and Chinese. The British Merchant, however, to be allowed if he chooses to commute the Transit dues at an *ad valorem* rate.

ART. 29. Reduction of Tonnage dues, and a four months certificate to vessels engaged in coasting trade.

ART. 50. Official correspondence to be for the future conducted in English on the part of the English Officials—to be accompanied by a Chinese version for the present—and to be considered the Text.

ART. 51. The character *I* (barbarian) to be suppressed in Chinese official documents.

ART. 52. British Ships-of-war to visit any port in the Empire. The Commanders to be treated on terms of equality by Chinese Officials.

ART. 53. Measures to be concerted for the suppression of piracy.

ART. 54. Favored nation clause.

ART. 55. Conditions affecting the Canton indemnity question, to be placed in a separate article.

ART. 56. Ratifications to be Exchanged within a year.

WE take the following from the *Overland Friend of China*, of 6th July, 1858:—

We have received from a confidential and reliable source the following memoranda of the provisions of the New American Treaty which was signed on the 18th June at Tien-tsin by His Excellency Mr. Reed and Kwei-liang and Hwa-shana. We publish only the items of most interest, omitting none of the new provisions. The Treaty comprises Twenty-nine articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old Treaty.

Article 1—Provides for general peace and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other powers.

Art. 2—Provides for the deposit and record of the Treaty at Pekin and Washington.

Art. 3—The official publication of the Treaty at Pekin and in the provinces by Imperial authority.

Art. 4—Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of U. S. with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin.

Art. 5—Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the U. S. Minister at Pekin—Journey either to be by the Peiho or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by the Chinese Government, as well as with an official residence at the Capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

Art. 6—Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

Art. 7—Equality of rank in official correspondence.

Art. 8—Interviews of Ministers with Governor-General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences—Interviews never to be denied.

Art. 9—Interviews on terms of equality of Naval Commanders with officials of highest rank—Suppression of piracy.

Art. 13—Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow, and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French or Russians—Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited—Opium to be prohibited or allowed according to Chinese law.

Art. 14—The U. S. never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation."

Art. 15—Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nation; double tonnage dues abolished—Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, light houses, &c.

Art. 16—Regulation of pilots.

Art. 20—Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money, Consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

Art. 24—Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality.

Art. 25—Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

Art. 26—Exclusive jurisdiction of U. S. Authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

Art. 27—Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

Art. 28—Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

Art. 29 — Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the U. S. shall at *once* inure to the benefit of the U. S. its public functionaries, merchants or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by U. S. and by the Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American or French losses neither admitted nor denied but referred to Canton.

Permanent legation of the U. S. Minister after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghae.

THE private steamer *Yang-tze* has again brought us the mail nearly 24 hours before the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer. The former arrived at Woosung on the 12th and the latter (the *Aden*) on the 13th. The dates are, from London 25th of May,—Bombay, 16th,—Galle, 21st,—Singapore, 30th of June and Hongkong, the 9th instant.

The mail arrived in Hongkong per P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Pottinger* on the 7th.

PASSENGERS.—From England,—Mr. Alcock (of H. M. Consulate, Canton,) Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst. (of H. M. Consulate, Fuchau,) Messrs. John H. Everett, Carr, Rondels, and Self; from Calcutta,—Ensign Furlong, 56th Regiment; from Singapore,—Messrs. E. M. Elton, A. Remedios, M. Simonson, C. A. Wilson, F. George, and 10 Native deck passengers. For Shanghai from England,—Messrs. Richardson, McLellam, and Rossier. For Manila from Cadiz,—Don Sandina, and S. Roca; from England,—Miss Fraser; from Bombay,—Mr. J. Macauley.

Indian politics absorb all the attention of the English Parliament, and the columns of the leading journals. The principal events of the fortnight have been, the withdrawal, in the House of Commons of Mr. Cardwell's resolution,—a vote of censure on Government in respect to the publication of Lord Ellenborough's despatch on Oude affairs, Ministers having obtained a majority of nine in the House Lords; and the resignation of Lord Ellenborough as President of the Board of Control.

The Derby was won by Beadsman;—Toxophilite second,—Hadji third. For the Oaks, Governess was first,—Gildermire second,—Tunstall Maid third.

The money market remained remarkably easy, the drain of bullion had been large, but it was met by large supplies from Australia; the *Overland Mail* says—"A million of gold was draughted away; a million of Bank notes was cancelled, leading to a corresponding diminution in the amount available for commercial purposes; yet the mass unemployed was so enormous that scarcely the slightest effect was produced upon the money market. In fact, the market is so largely over-supplied that a foreign bullion drain must continue during a prolonged period before any real effect can be produced."

BULLION.—Per *Colombo*, from Southampton, on the 20th of May,—

For Hongkong,..............£10,654
Shanghai,..............£53,715

Consols for money 97¾ a 97⅞.

Bar Silver 5.1½ per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, no quotation.

E. I. Company's Exchange 2.2 on Madras and Calcutta; 2.2½ on Bombay.

Rates of Discount, Bank of England 3 per cent, Market 2¼ a 2½ per cent.

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton, to leave on 4th June for Hongkong, Messrs. Granest, Limeber, J. E. Shepherd, Wife and child, Odell, Oliphant, T. C. Abbott, Oakley, and Hon. W. N. Jocelyn.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—At London 24th May, *Vanguard*, and at Deal 17th do., *Harkaway*.

Latest dates in England from China March 30.
Received *viâ* Marseilles........May 15.
viâ Southampton.....May 21.

PASSENGERS per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Pekin* on the 6th inst.

For Singapore,—Mr. C. J. Muller, Mrs. Whampoa, Mr. and Mrs. Aleen; for Alexandria,—Mr. N. T. Armero, and Captain Chihacheff; for Marseilles,—Messrs. Horton, and R. Gerard; for Southampton,—Messrs. W. S. Harvey, W. H. Lay, (of H. M. Consulate, Amoy,) J. Kerye, and T. Frost; for Galle,—Mr. A. Lyce.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE "CAIRNSMORE" ROCK.

THE position of this rock upon which the British Ship *Cairnsmore*, of Liverpool, John Bragg, Master, bound from Hongkong to Shanghai was totally wrecked on the 26th of June last (see *North-China Herald*, July 3d) is given by Lieut. Ward, R.N., in charge of H. M. Yacht, *Emperor*, from observations taken whilst the wreck was upon it.

The *Cairnsmore* rock lies in Lat. 30° 49' 10" North and Long. 122° 34' 40" East very nearly in mid-channel between the Parker Islands and the Saddle Group. The following are the bearings of the most conspicuous objects seen from the rock,—

South-east point of Senhouse Island, . .	South.
A small rugged rock close to the South-east point of Raffles Island and in a line with the point,	S. 60° W.
The Northernmost Rock of the Group off Chesney Island (very conspicuous), ...	N. 59° W.

On approaching this dangerous rock, the lead can *give no warning whatever*, as the rock is very small apparently not more than 30 or 40 feet in diameter, and rises very abruptly.

It will be prudent in future for vessels navigating this channel to keep on the Saddle Island side. When, *going North*, the Bit rock opens South of South Saddle Island they will be to the Northward of the *Cainsmore* rock, and when, *going South*, the same rock opens to the Northward of the South Saddle, they will be to the Southward of it.

THE WEATHER.

No one in Shanghai needs to be told that "it is very hot" the usual salutation of late, but it may be as well to place the fact on record for reference in future seasons.

During the past nine days the highest point of the Thermometer in the shade has gradually risen from 90° on the 8th inst., to 94° yesterday, and the lowest in the night has ranged between 79 and 81.

Yesterday at 5 A.M. . . . . .It stood at 81.
Between . . 5 & 10 . . . . .it marked 84.
" . . .10 & 12 . . . . " 90.
" . . .12 & 4 . . . . " 94.
" . . . 4 & sunset . . . . . " 90.
" . . .sunset & 10 P.M. . . " 85.
" . . .10 & midnight. . . " 83.
" . . .midnight & 5 this morning " 80.
At 2 P.M., in its usual shaded position, it is 92
in the open North Verandah it is 96.

In our first column will always be found a register of observations for the past week, compared with the same period in last year. On referring to the daily register we do not find, throughout last summer, that the maximum heat continued above 90° for more than three consecutive days, when it generally fell two or three degrees below 90 for a day or two; and 80 is the lowest marked at night.

The following is an abstract of observations for the last seven years:—

	Max. by day	Min. by day	Max. by night	Min. by night	Average by day	Average by night
July,						
1851,—	96	70	81	66	88	75
1852,—	100	82	81	75	92	78
1853,—	99	83	81	77	90	80
1854,—	98	72	84	70	88	78
1855,—	94	82	82	73	89	78
1856,—	96	77	81	70	89	78
1857,—	96	75	80	74	89	78
August,						
1851,—	93	76	82	63	87	77
1852,—	94	82	82	67	88	76
1853,—	95	82	80	70	86	73
1854,—	99	75	81	65	89	79
1855,—	99	83	81	75	87	78
1856,—	95	85	82	74	90	79
1857,—	96	76	80	68	89	76
September,						
1851,—	89	66	77	51	78	67
1852,—	92	70	79	56	79	66
1853,—	90	70	78	64	82	70
1854,—	90	66	79	59	80	69
1855,—	88	70	78	58	81	70
1856,—	90	70	80	58	82	72
1857,—	88	65	80	60	79	68

It is not from the excessive heat of one or two days that we suffer so much, but, *from its continuance* for so many days, in succession, which old residents do not remember to have occurred before.

We would advise those who are going south to be prepared against typhoons, likely to occur after this weather. It was on the 16th and 18th July in last year that the *Formosa* encountered two typhoons; the first in Hai Tan Straits, the second off Hei Shan Islands,—Baro: 29.28,—and the *Frances* was totally lost among the Chusan Islands in the same gales.

THERE have been one or two cases of *coup de soleil* during these hot days. On Thursday last an Englishman named Johnstone who was well known in Shanghai, lately one of the toll collectors at Wills's bridge was suddenly affected with giddiness whilst standing in the sun on the bridge, he went into the collectors room and was immediately after carried to Dr. Mottley's house where he died in a few minutes, being not more than half an hour from the time he felt the first effect.

Let this be a warning to new arrivals who are too apt to think that a pith hat and an umbrella are sufficient protection against the violence of the sun's rays at this season.

IN our issue of the 3d we chronicled the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Wayland one of the pilots of this port.

Since then we learn that additional evidence has come to light confirming the suspicions which had been raised with regard to the Chinese *low-da*.

The boat has been found at Fooshan, a place on the Yang-tze, about 40 miles distant from Woosung.

The *low-da's* story in regard to his own escape from the pirates, by jumping overboard and drifting upon the hatch of the boat until he reached the shore, is shown to be false from the fact that the hatch was *found on* board as complete as when the boat left Shanghai.

The *low-da* is still in the custody of the Chinese authorities.

The Taoutai is making strenuous efforts to arrest the crew of the boat.

It is to be hoped that the matter may be thoroughly sifted and the guilty parties brought to justice.

THERE has been a fracas at Ningpo. On the 9th about 2,000 people came in from the country and assembled on the large parade *ground on the opposite side of* the river. They sent for the Taoutai, intimating at the same time that if he did not come to them they would visit him. To prevent a disturbance in the city, he and two other officials went out to them; they demanded that the price of rice should be *lowered* and that paper money and hard cash should be equalized, the difference being about 45 per cent. Not satisfied with his reply, they pulled him out of his chair, tore the Button off his cap, tore his clothes and otherwise ill treated him. He then promised to take the matter into consideration and give them an answer in a few days. In the meantime the shops have advanced the *price of rice to meet the discount* they may have to allow on paper money.

The price of rice at Ningpo is about Tls. 2.3 per picul, Canton weight, which is not a famine price. The "squeezes" the mandarins are putting on every thing and the little protection afforded by them to the people is more likely to be the real cause of disaffection.

It is said the Taoutai has been collecting some Canton men to assist him. As the Fokien junks are in port some of the residents think it not unlikely there may be a disturbance if the authorities are not careful.

The grand demonstration of three steamers under the Chinese flag a week or two ago does not appear to have struck much awe into the people.

SHANGHAI, *12th July*, 1858.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—*The letter of your correspondent* "Reflection," in last Saturday's *Herald*, dilates on the merits of *Opium* as though it were an *essential* to the success of the China Trade: he attaches an importance to it, more ingenuous I think than deserved, raising it to a position much beyond its sphere. and perhaps obtaining for it a notoriety from which more prudent advocates would abstain.

The position he endeavours to establish, is:—that Opium is the main-spring of our Export Trade, the element whereby we are enabled to obtain from China our required supplies of Tea and Silk, without having recourse to Europe for Silver: now with all deference to the logic of our intelligent friend, I hope to prove from *another* point of observation, that Opium does not only render the service described *quite unsolicitedly*, but further that we should get quite as much Tea and Silk as we require for *healthy* trade *without* it, and upon much more profitable terms than we now do. For easy reference let us by the way transfer the figures from *North-China Herald* of 15th May, and we shall then see how little *useful* service does this much abused Product perform.

Imports in 1857.—Shanghai.

Goods—	Taels.		£
Cotton & Woollen Munafacture . .	6,453,115		
Metels, &c.	1,523,035		
Miscell: Straits & China Produce	6,573,076		
		14,549,226=	4,936,861
Copper Cash		1,314,266=	444,774
Opium 31,907 ch: (delivered)		13,081,870=	4,442,385
Treasure, ...		15,093,697=	5,125,567
		44,039,069=	14,949,587

Exports in 1857.—Shanghai.

Goods—	Taels.		
Silk	21,697,188		
Tea	9,869,919		
Miscellaneous . .	1,777,328		
		33,344,435=	11,302,834
Treasure		1,964,874=	667,228
		35,309,309=	11,970,062

There cannot be two opinions as to the capabilities of the Chinese to supply us with as much Tea and Silk as we can desire, *consistently with healthy Trade*, at prices very much under what was paid last season, and beyond which we should not then have paid, were it not for the *competition* which the *Opium element brings into the market*. The losses upon last season's export business, *still* pending, (nearly equal in amount to the value of Opium sold here in 1857!) and the uncleared stocks in London Warehouses, indicate unwarranted expansion in the *value of our* Export Trade, attributable to none other than the cause assigned. If Opium has merits beneficial to *any* interest, let them appear in a true light, and they will receive all due consideration, but for goodness sake do not distort Reason, and believe that "bitter is sweet, and sweet bitter;" to associate Opium as a desirable, nay *indispensable* ingredient in the China Trade, is indeed an untenable argument. Silver will of course flow hence when Produce and Exchange are at a level to attract it, but rather more circumspection is likely to be evinced in accepting *what constitutes* the inducement, when Silver instead of Opium is the medium of Exchange.

It is not *thus* however that Opium has earned its character for *unproductiveness*, but rather to the degree in which it inherits any *tendency to create* and to *extend a demand for useful objects and designs;* stimulants to mental inbecility, to disease, or sedatives to indolence, debauchery and all other attendants upon the confirmed smoker, are not exactly calculated to promote increased demand for Cotton and Woollen Manufactures! the ostensible object for which the Yang Tze-kiang is desired, and *further* intercourse with the Chinese insisted upon.

The subject before us Mr. Editor, is as your correspondent observes, one capable and deserving of much amplification; ventilation can *never* disparage a *good* cause, a *bad* one is best left to smoulder in its own ashes. My last *pallet* so discomposing in its effects upon the bile of our renascent and would be *facetious* friend "T," with this, will I fear prove *my* only tribute, *others* doubtless pro or con, will illumine us on our path; one thing is *very* clear, a Commerce from which none need shrink, cannot but crown with honor its promoters as well as its followers, whereas, the *reverse* is a responsibility, if not a snare.

Thanking you Sir for the space you have afforded me, and with one parting glance of commiseration at the *very pitiful throes* of my unhappy victim.—I have the honor, Sir, to rejoice, in the complimentary but not inappropriate appellative,

"ADDLED EGGS!"

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—The *Home News* of 25th May, has the notice of 2 steam-vessels building in Liverpool, upon a principle most admirably adapted, I should think, to the Yang-tze River; when open to navigation *up to its extreme limits*. Each compartment might be landed at Shanghai expressly for each mart on that River, cast adrift, and the remaining chain proceed to its destination; the steam-power calling on its way back for each. The cost and maintenance of 2 of these craft would be readily defrayed by Foreign and Native local capitalists forming a Joint Stock Company when once the River is open to us.

Query, may not the Chinese flag be availed of to any mart on that River when the Treaty is ratified?—Yours truly.

X.

Shanghai, 15th July, 1858.

"While public attention has been attracted so strongly by the unusual dimensions of the *Leviathan* that the *name of that vessel is in every*body's mouth, it happens singularly enough that two vessels of greater length, and of a more remarkable character, have been advancing to completion in Liverpool without the general public being even cognisant of their existence. These vessels are each 700 feet long. They have been constructed by Messrs. Vernon and Son, for the Oriental Inland Company, and are intended for the navigation of the Indian rivers.

"Each vessel is broken up into six parts, each of which parts floats and is a complete vessel of itself, so that each vessel consists, in fact, of six independent vessels, or barges, of which the first one is a steamer, towing all the rest. The constituent barges of the train, however, are so articulated to one another by circular joints as to leave no material vacuity between them, while permitting the train to bend sideways in passing any curve in the river; and the train will not sustain injury should it ground upon an uneven surface, since each barge will settle on the bottom for itself, which the nature of the connections enables it to do."

(From the Saturday Review, April 24th, 1858.)

HUC'S CHINA.*

M Huc has just published the third volume of his *History of Christianity in China*. The interest of the book is by no means equal to that of the travels by which the author's reputation was obtained, but it certainly tells a curious part of a remarkable story. In his first two volumes he *described the early and abortive efforts which were* made by several mediæval monks to Christianize Tartary, Tibet, and China, and he brought down his history to the establishment of a colony of Jesuits at Pekin. In his present volume he describes the efforts made by that body to convert the Chinese, by converting the Emperor, during the latter part of the seventeenth, and the first twenty-two years of the eighteenth century—the brightness of the prospects which they at one time entertained of success in their plans—their quarrel with the Dominicans, and its ruinous consequences. The period thus described is coextensive with the reign of one of the most remarkable of the Chinese Emperors—Khang-hi, who ascended the throne in 1662 at eight years of age, and died in 1722, after a reign of sixty years. *The story is*, that his *father*, Chun-Tché, *when on* his deathbed, called together his sons in order to name his successor, and that the eldest having excused himself on the ground of his youth, the *fourth* son, Khang-hi, said he believed that in due time he should be able to undertake the government of the Empire; upon which his father selected him for the Imperial dignity, appointing a Council of Regency to govern in his minority. When Khang-hi was fourteen years old, the first Regent died, and thereupon he collected the others, superseded their authority, and declared himself the true and sole ruler of the country.

During the Regency, the Jesuits, who had been highly favoured by the Emperor Chun-Tché, were exiled by the Council, who had been jealous of their influence, and who were instigated to undertake violent *measures against them* by a certain mathematician, who was anxious to supersede their superior, Father Schall, as President of the Board of Mathematics, which draws up the calendars by which the Chinese year is regulated. The Jesuits were accordingly banished, and their enemy was appointed to be Schall's successor. The calendar in China is a matter of great importance. Copies of it are sent to the tributary kings and princes of Mongolia, and it would be an act of rebellion to refuse to accept them. When there is a revolution, every pretender to the throne makes his own almanac and to use it implies a recognition of his claims. The calendar issued by the new head of the Board of Mathematics was grossly inaccurate, having, amongst other things, an intercalary month too much, and the Emperor Khang-hi was soon in*formed that it produced much confusion*. Though most of the missionaries had been exiled to Canton, four of them had been kept at Pekin, and they were applied to by the Emperor to make the calendar "agree with the heavens." Father Verbiest, the chief man amongst them, accordingly predicted the length of the shadow and the distances of the planets from the fixed stars upon certain appointed days; and his opponent, irritated by his success, burst into such intemperate reproaches that the Emperor condemned him to death, and ultimately exiled him to Tartary for the remainder of his life. Khang-hi, who was a person of very great energy and curiosity, was so delighted with Father Verbiest's science, that he adopted him as a kind of tutor, and passed many hours a day in receiving instructions from him upon all sorts of scientific subjects. He gave him charge also of the imperial observatory, and caused him to construct a large number of very elaborate mathematical instruments, the use of which he described in no less than sixteen volumes composed on the subject in the Chinese languages. The Emperor was so much pleased with these performances, that he gave Verbiest the title of "Great Man," and conferred patents of nobility on his ancestors. He was indeed a very useful person to his patron; for not long afterwards, on the occasion of a rebellion which greatly endangered the throne, he cast no less than three hundred and twenty cannon, which played a very important part indeed in the discomfiture of the rebels. Father Verbiest's *scientific attainments must* have been very considerable, as he would appear from M. Huc's account to have been one of the original inventors of the motive power of steam. He constructed a small boat and a small car which were propelled by that power. He died in January, 1688.

About a fortnight after the death of Father Verbiest, a reinforcement of Jesuits arrived at Pekin, after a long and very difficult journey from France. They succeeded to his favour with the Emperor, and distinguished themselves, amongst other things, by negotiating a treaty, the first on record, between the Chinese and the Russians. The connexion between these two great Empires first began towards the end of the sixteenth century, when some Siberian sable-hunters crossed the steppers into Russia, to sell sable skins. In 1598 *the Czar Boris sent an embassy to invite the* Siberians to make an alliance with him. They eagerly accepted his protection, and submitted to his authority, and acted as the guides of his caravans across the deserts which divide the Russian from the Chinese frontier. The Russian parties advanced till they reached the Amoor, and continual petty warfare ensued between them and the Chinese. Their disputes were arranged principally by the mediation of the Jesuit Gerbillon. This service was very opportune for the missionaries, for about this time certain provincial mandarins took upon themselves the responsibility of *putting in force against* the Christians certain laws which had fallen into desuetude, by which the exercise of their religion and the conversion of the Chinese were forbidden. Gerbillon and his associates *represented their services* to the Emperor, and used all their influence with him to prevent the prosecution of these designs. The Emperor was entirely on their side, but a body called the Court of Rites was violently opposed to the Christians, and placed a sort of veto on the Emperor's proceedings. It appears that in China as elsewhere there are considerable constitutional checks upon what would appear, from some points of view, to be an irresponsible despotism. All favours from the Emperor must be obtained by way of petition, and these petitions can only be granted on the approval of the Court of Rites. Though the Emperor, in his own person, drew up the petition to himself which the Jesuits were to present, the Court of Rites long refused their sanction and approval, and granted it only in consequence of an act of authority on the Emperor's part, not quite unlike a French *lit de justice*. Ultimately, however, an edict was published which gave full toleration to Christianity, and authorized the missionaries to convert as many of the Chinese as they could. A French church was built, endowed, and opened at Pekin—not only by the consent, but to some extent by the assistance of the Emperor, and the prospects of Christianity in China appeared, according to M. Huc, to be as bright as possible. They were however destined to be overclouded by a quarrel among the missionaries themselves. One of the most *prominent parts of the social and religious* institution of China is the reverence paid to the spirits of ancestors generally, and to that of Confucius in particular. In every Chinese house there are certain tablets inscribed with the names of the ancestors of the head of the family, and supposed to be inhabited in some mysterious way by their spirits. At certain times of the year, offerings of fruit, wine, flesh, &c., are made before these tablets; and similar honours are specially addressed to Confucius by all persons who hold an official situation. These practices were denounced by the Dominicans as idolatrous, but the Jesuits considered them as merely civil. They had interminable controversies and appeals to Rome upon the subject, all the particulars of which are detailed by M. Huc at a length which, to ordinary *readers, is considerably wearisome*. The Jesuits at last contrived to prevail on the Emperor to declare, as a fact, that there was nothing idolatrous in the rites, and that they involved no more than civil honour. The Pope, however, was of the opposite opinion, and sent two legates successively to forbid their practice by the converts. The first of these managed matters so ill—or, as the enemies of the Jesuits declared, was the subject of so much malignant intrigue on their part—that he was imprisoned and expelled from the Empire: and the ultimate conclusion of the matter was, that the Emperor forbad the teaching of the Christian religion altogether.

M. Huc, as might have been expected, is a very zealous advocate of the Catholic missionaries. He tells the story of the Jesuits and Dominicans *fairly* enough, but he constantly expresses the highest zeal and admiration for the common object which their dissensions weakened. Such feelings of course are both right and natural, but Protestant readers may be permitted to think that, on his own showing, the Emperor got very much the best of the bargain between the missionaries and himself. He got all that he wanted—all sorts of scientific assistance and instruction, and they got hardly anything. M. Huc tells us often of "great multitudes" and "vast numbers" of converts, but he gives us no definite and tangible information on the subject. Here and there we are told how the Jesuits set on foot several charitable "confraternities" at Pekin, or how one of them walked out into a village, and in the course of the afternoon persuaded several people to be baptized, and then came home again; but, on the whole, the impression which the book leaves on us is, that the Jesuits tried to cheat the Emperor and his people into being Christians, and that they could not manage to do it. Occasionally, however, the book contains curious pieces of information about Chinese affairs, and especially about Chinese Government, which make it worth reading. The will of the great Emperor Khang-hi is, in particular, a very remarkable document. It is a most elaborated eulogium on himself and on his ancestors, setting forth that he was one of the best, greatest, and happiest of all human beings, and that, finding himself full of years and honours, and being the father of a hundred and fifty sons and grandsons (he adds very characteristically. "I must have even more daughters") he is quite *ready to die*. He has no feeling on the subject except complacency. *Tempus abire satur* is his version of "Vanity of Vanities."

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* *Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet*. By M. l'Abbé Huc. Vol. III. From the Establishment of the Mantchoo Tartar Dynasty to the Commencement of the Eighteenth Century. London, Longmans. 1858.

(From the Times.)

YEH'S PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Calcutta River, March 17.

(Continued from No. 415.)

The Bishop of Victoria, after his visit to Yeh, sent off a Chinese Bible and some tracts wrapped in a newspaper, begging Captain Brooker to present them. The captain did so. Yeh said he had long ago read the Bible; it was a good book—all books of that kind were good—they tend to purify the heart, as do the Buddhist and the Taouist books. He begged of Captain Brooker to put the parcel by for him until some convenient season. This time never came, but on the fifth day of our voyage Mr. Alabaster reproduced the package, and begged to have his opinion upon some of the tracts. Yeh opened one of them with an evident effort of politeness, but soon closed it with a slight grimace. He had apparently been shocked by some solecism of style. Mr. Alabaster proposed to put the Bible and tracts among some Buddhist books which Yeh's father had sent on board for him; but Yeh, affecting to misunderstand this proposition, replied, "Yes, I think it will be convenient that you replace them in the captain's drawer." Mr. Alabaster continuing to turn them over, Yeh got up from his chair and said, "If you will not put them up in the packet as I received them, I will do so myself." There was no more to be done. The books were returned to their envelope and consigned to the oblivion of one of the lockers, and the Mandarin looked pleased at being relieved from an unpleasant importunity.

This was the only time we attempted to force the attention of the old dignitary to this matter. Upon one other occasion we invited him towards the subject by asking him why, since Buddhism was introduced into China *in* the *Han dynasty*, Christianity should not be introduced in the reign of the sixth Emperor of the Mantchou Tartar dynasty. "Lilai meiyu chéko yantsu" ("Hitherto this has not been so"). It is the same answer as you constantly get from Chinamen of Hongkong in Canton-English—"Before time no catchee."

This is the answer with which he always terminates a discussion, when he finds it taking the form of an argument. We then always leave him undisturbed to his own occupations. These are to smoke his pipe, to choose out the rotten oranges from his large store and distribute them among his domestics, carefully replacing the sound fruit; to give directions about his dinner, to expostulate with the captain that if he and his officers will not eat some portion of his Chinese cakes, *they will only* be spoiled. He never reads, and he very seldom inquires. He has condescended to inquire concerning the French, whether they are not a nation who drink a good deal of coffee and make a great deal of wine, and he seems quite satisfied with this amount of information concerning the most polite people of the world. He is fond, also, of exhibiting his stock of quack medicines to Mr. Cotton, the ship's surgeon. Report says, although we have been unable to get Yeh to tell us this, that the Viceroy's father was an apothecary. The son manifests great interest in European surgery. The most liberal admission I ever heard him make was upon this subject. Mr. Cotton asked him whether the Chinese surgeons study anatomy. He answered "No; it would be impolitic to do so in China." Mr. Cotton replied that *in former times* it was so with our people. Their objection to dissection was so great that surgeons were obliged to study by stealth, but now people were so alarmed at having to be attended by surgeons who had not studied the human body that the practice is rendered legal.

Yeh answered, that he could only say the people would not endure such a thing in China.

"But do you think it objectionable?—My individual opinion is, that dissection for knowledge sake is not wrong."

He has asked also from time to time questions about the distances from point to point, the situation of Calcutta, and the distance to England. He remarked also when he saw me writing with a gold pen, "What extravagance!" He generally, however, declines all argument and believes no explanation. When I explained that we use gold pens, not because that metal is more valuable, but because it is more flexible, and therefore better adapted to the purpose than any other metal, *this reply* only elicited an unpleasant laugh, which in its different modifications sounds sometimes like an angry sneer, sometimes like an exclamation of "Fudge!" or "Humbug!" When Mr. Alabaster told him that at Calcutta he would find among the State captives the last of the ancient Emperors of India and a king of a great Indian kingdom Yeh laughed his bitterest and most incredulous sneer. When I told him that if we were going to England instead of Calcutta his voyage would extend over 45,000 lei, and that at every spot where the ship cast anchor he would find a British governor, British soldiers, and the British flag, he unmistakeably laughed "Fudge!"

We asked him one day what his estimate was of the difference between the English and Chinese character; he said "The English are 'Ning-kau'—ready and able to do anything. The Chinese must have teaching ('ying-kai yu chiao')." This he explained to mean that they must have precedent. The first, he said, was a good quality, but the latter was not a bad one.

He once manifested some desire to know something of the history of British India. Whether his curiosity was awakened by religious or political reasons he did not explain; But Alabaster offered to make a compact with him to read together a short history of India if Yeh would agree to read with him the four sacred books of China. Here is a chance which all the sinologues of Europe and China may envy this young man. I doubt, however, whether it will be much to our advantage to teach Yeh the history of British India. Suppose we tell him that about a hundred and fifty years ago the head of the Mogul race ruled over the great peninsula of Hindostan, disturbed in his dominion only by occasional rebellions and by disobedient satraps; that some humble English merchants had obtained leave to build a few factories on the seabord, and a few French troops had occupied some islands on the coast and one station on the mainland; that the English had at this time no idea of any territorial conquest, and would have treated any such suggestion as the most absurd of calumnies; that just 110 years ago the French opened their eyes to a career of conquest, while the English were still suing for previleges as humble traders; that 13 years later saw the French driven out of all their conquests by the poor traders, who, without any ambition on their part, were forced into a path of conquest, winning battles in *self-defence*, overrunning kingdom contrary to their own wishes, forced by circumstances, against which they vainly struggled and ceaselessly complained, to supplant the Great Mogul and become the Suzerain of all India. This quick succession of strange facts might suggest a parallel to the mind of Yeh. He might even be so prejudiced as to imagine some coincidence between the present position of the English and Russians in China and that of the English and French in early days in India.

Yeh, however, is a practiser of what I am so evil-minded as to think is the real great Taoli of China,—"Procrastination is the soul of business." He puts off India and the four books from day to day, and Mr. Alabaster importunes in vain. He was for several succeeding days engaged in deep consideration whether he should allow Mr. Cotton to cut off a wart which disfigures his very well-shaped hand.

(To be continued.)

"Pompey," said a good-natured gentleman to his coloured man, "I did not know till to-day you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, massa?" replied Pompey. "I know'd it at the time."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hydrographic Notice.

CHINA SEA.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF BORNEO AND PALAWAN PASSAGE.

VARIATION 1° 20′ E. IN 1858.

Two dangerous Coral banks were passed by H. M. S. *Fury* on her passage to and from the Island of Moaro, on the North-west Coast of Borneo.

The first, in Latitude 5° 42′ N., Longitude 114° 50′ E., and situated to the North-west of the 4 fathoms sounding marked Samarang in Sheet 7 of the N.W. Coast of Borneo, appeared to be 4 or 5 miles long. East and West, and 3 to 4 miles broad, with heavy breakers extending 1½ miles. There was a heavy sea at the time, and the deepest water obtained was 12 fathoms, the least 6 fathoms.

The second, in Latitude 5° 56′ N., Longitude 114° 50′ E., was also about the same length, East and West, and, as far as could be judged from the discoloured water, 3 miles in breadth. No Breakers were seen; the bank appears to be steep-to, and was first struck on one side with a depth of 11 fathoms, and on the other with 7 fathoms. The vessel was then steered West 1¼ miles when the soundings shoaled, then North, when they shoaled to 4½ fathoms, and then suddenly deepened to no bottom with the hand lead. The soundings on this bank were very regular.*

CAUTION.—Great attention should be paid to the lead, and a good look-out kept for discoloured water, when in this neighbourhood, for it is well known to be full of shoals, and the mariner is cautioned not to make too free with its navigation.

ROGER BREAKERS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steam Packet Company have given notice to the Admiralty, that heavy breakers were seen every three or four minutes, bearing East 2 or 3 miles, from the Steam Vessel *Formosa*, at 6h. 50m. A.M. January 4th, 1858, when proceeding from Singapore towards Hongkong by the Palawan passage. There was a swell from the N.E., and the broken water, about 10 yards in extent north and south, was apparently caused by a rock a few feet under water. The vessel proceeded slowly, and soundings were occasionally tried for with 100 fathoms, no bottom. The weather was thick and rainy, but at 11 A.M. it cleared up and Mantaleengahan mountain, 6,843 feet high, near the southern end of Palawan, bore E.N.E. ½ N. The position of the breakers, worked back from observation and cross bearings of the land at noon, is in lat. 8° 21′ N., long. 116° 25′ E.†

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 24th March, 1858.

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* See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No 1,720, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Sheets 6 and 7 of N.W. coast of Borneo, Nos. 2,109, 2,110; scales 0·2 and 0·5 of an inch, of which these dangers are inserted.

† See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No. 1,270, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Palawan island, No. 967, scale d = 6 inches, on which this danger is inserted.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRATAS REEF AND ISLAND.

The Pratas Reef is of Coral formation, about 14 miles in diameter, nearly circular, slightly flattened on its Northern side, having a Lagoon in the centre. The Reef is from one to two miles broad; nearly two-thirds of it is just dry at low-water, spring tides; the remainder forms a sunken Barrier to the Lagoon on its Western side. An Island rising from this sunken Barrier, forms two Channels into the Lagoon. The North Channel is 4 miles broad, and has 3 fathoms near the middle. The South Channel is 5 miles broad, and has 4 fathoms near the middle, at low-water spring tides. The South Channel is by far the best of the two—from its superior capacity as well as its comparative freedom from Coral knolls. The Lagoon has from 5 to 10 fathoms in it. It is thickly studded with Coral knolls round its margin, but comparatively clear near the middle.

Pratas Island is situated at the West side of the Reef, near the middle of the sunken part. It is one-and-a-half mile long E by S., and W. by N. half-a-mile wide and 40 feet high, of which elevation the scrubby bush, with which it is covered, forms about 10 feet. There is a shallow Lagoon running into its Western side for about half-a-mile. The Island is a mere heap of sand; we did not see a particle of mould or earthy manner, and, under such circumstances, it appears very wonderful how the scanty vegetation manages to exist. Brackish water may be got by digging a few feet into the sand. Gannets are numerous, and may be easily knocked down with sticks. I made the N.E. end of the Island, in Latitude 20° 42′ 03″ N., and Longitude 116° 43′ 22″ E., Variation 1. It is high-water at full and change about 4 A.M. There is only one perceptible ebb and one flow in 24 hours, on full and change days. The Rise and Fall is about 5 feet. The highest Tide on the occasion of our visit, occurred on the third day after the full moon, but we found the Tides altogether very irregular.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Master Commanding H. M. S. "Saracen."

True Copy,
H. F. HANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

FOR SALE.
DEANE & SON'S (late DEANE & ADAMS),
PATENT REVOLVERS,
with latest improvements,
and full Sets of Ammunition.
In Cases completely fitted.
NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE,
June 20th, 1857.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 9	Favorite	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	Bangkok		Sundries	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 9	City of Acathia	Sia. sh		Dupont	do		do	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 9	Laura	Old. bk	500	Miesegades	Swatow	July 4	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Henry & Oscar	Ha. bk	289	Kier	Hongkong	July 3	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Johannes Anthonius	Du. sh	720	Metz	Swatow	.. 2	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 11	Thusnelda	Da. bk	326	Bleichen	Amoy & Sing.	.. 7	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Minnesota	U. S. str		DuPont	Gulf of Pechell	.. 6		
.. 12	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 8	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 12	Furious	H. M. str		Osborn	Gulf of Pechell	.. —		
.. 13	Aden	B. str	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	.. 9	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 13	Hesper [H. M. sc.-st.	storesh		Fawekner	do	.. 7		
.. 13	Whampoa	B. bark	376	Geale	Amoy	.. 6	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
13	Catherine Apear	B. ship	709	de Smidt	Hongkong	.. 4	Rice	Gibb, Livingston & Co
14	Slaney [H. M.	g.-boat		Hoskins	Gulf of Pechell	.. —		
14	Kremlin	A. bark	469	Johnston	Boston	Mar 6	General	Russell and Co
14	Adventure [H. M. st	transp.		Lacy	Gulf of Pechell	July 10		
15	Enterprise	B. bark	338	Wade	Penang	June 4	Rice, &c.	Order
15	Cruiser [H. M.	sc-st sl		Bythesea	do	.. —		

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 9	Eamont	B. schr	120	Kemp	Ningpo	Rice	Dent and Co
.. 9	Ann Key	B. schr	121	Wilson	Ningpo	Ballast	Fletcher and Co
11	John Wade	A. ship	639	Chamberlain	Fuchau	do	Augustine Heard and Co
11	Virginia	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
15	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent and Co
15	Formosa	B. str	750	Munro	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aden	July 13	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	2d prox.*
Aganita Adriana	June 27	Du. bg	280	Verschuur	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Alfred the Great	June 30	B. ship	664	Wilson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co.		
Amoor	July 7	B. ship	1344	Macdonald	Turner and Co.		
Ann	June 29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co	Amoy & Hkong	Early
Anna	June 26	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	To-day
Antagonist	June 26	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas: Bowman and Co	Swatow	
Arabia	June 30	B. ship	998	Forrest	Turner and Co.		
Beemah	June 12	B. ship	887	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Bell Rock	June 27	A. ship	767	Harrison	Siemssen and Co		
Berwickshire	July 6	B. ship	1111	Bell	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Catherina	June 27	Ha bk	246	Hanssen	Siemssen and Co	Macassar	cld 16th
Catherine Apear	July 12	B. ship	709	de Smidt	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co		
Challenger	June 23	B ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co		
Chieftain	June 29	B. ship	579	Torque	Fletcher and Co		
City of Acathia	July 9	Sia. sh		Dupont	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Corwubia	June 29	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Courser	June 30	B. bark	227	Adley	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Amoy	cld 14th
Dennis Hill	June 12	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Diligentia	July 8	B. ship	651	Porter	Dent and Co		
Enterprise	July 15	B. bark	338	Wade	Order		
Eureka	June 10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Flag of Truce	June 29	B. ship	417	Day	Order		
Friendship	June 27	Sia. bk	450	Woodard	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Giovannina	June 23	Sard. bg	286	Oneto	Fletcher and Co		
Glenclune	July 6	B. ship	471	Turnbull	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Hamlet	June 27	A. ship	757	Lecraw	Russell and Co		
Harvest Home	June 27	B. ship	476	Wright	Turner and Co.		
Helena	June 27	Da. bk	300	Simons	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & Macao	cld 12th
Helvetia	July 6	Old. bk	566	Thorado	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry & Oskar	July 10	Ha. bk	289	Kier	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hotspur	June 11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Imina Brons	June 25	Han. bk	450	Muller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
James Lemon	June 28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Johannes Anthonius	July 11	Du. sh	720	Metz	Dent and Co		
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Kearney	June 27	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co		
Kinaldie	June 24	B. ship	757	Nolan	Russell and Co		
Kremlin	July 14	A. bark	469	Johnston	Russell and Co		
Laura	July 9	Old. bk	500	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Louisa Baillie	June 12	B. ship	494	Smith	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	cld 15th
Lucky Star	June 28	Sia. bk	400	Shields	E. Waller		
Lucky Star	June 28	A. bark	523	Sweney	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magdalena	June 27	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co.		
Maria Clotilde	July 4	Sp. bk	430	Barterra	P. Loureiro		
Mary Spencer	June 28	B. ship	479	Fisher	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Metropolis	June 30	Sia. bk	400	Comstock	E. Waller		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Mirage	June 3	B. ship	716	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Moultan	June 27	B. ship	429	Pearce	Fletcher and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Norna	June 27	B. bark	392	Kirby	Dent and Co		
Ocean Queen	June 30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Ohio	June 24	Bre. bk	400	Renjes	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Palembang	June 27	B. bark	549	Morrison	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co	Siam	Early
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	
Paragon	June 29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller		
Prince Charlie	June 19	B. bark	403	Proud	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hkong & Macao	Early
Quickstep	June 27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Richard Battersby	June 29	B. bark	528	Duff	Fletcher and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scotland	May 25	B. str.	759	Millman	Russell and Co	London	
Shooting Star	June 27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E. Waller		
Stornoway	June 23	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Susanne & Elizabeth	June 28	Du. bk	598	Ouwehand	Dent and Co		
Thusnelda	July 11	Da. bk	326	Bleichen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Thracian	May 30	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Urania	June 24	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co	Swatow	17th inst
Ville de Bale	July 6	Fr. sh.	430	Dupont	Vaucher, Frères		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.		
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	376	Geale	A. R. Tilby		
Wild Wave	June 21	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.		

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Adventure	H M st-transport	..	..	..	Lacy	..
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Emperor	H M steam-yacht	4	..	..	Lieut. John Ward	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Hesper	H M sc-st store sh	4	900	54	W H Fawckner	120
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	260	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Inflexible	H M pad-whl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Slaney	H M gun-boat	5	..	50	Lieut A H Hoskins	80
Minnesota	U S steamer	41	..	588	S F DuPont	450

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Assyrian, 15th March.
Liverpool—Idas, 5th April; Sea Witch, 10th do.; Eastern Star, 16th do.; and Maggie, 5th May.
Gravesend—Lord of the Isles, 20th April; and Countess of Seafield, 2d May.
Sunderland—Tross, 15th March; Polly, 31st do.; and Don Amitia, 17th April.
Bombay—Arrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	5
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1856, *to 30th June*, 1857,

Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct)	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND				35,798*
AUSTRALIA	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	
THE UNITED STATES	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1857, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	38
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	634
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	887
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London	982,227	401,549	1,383,776	53
.. 23	Herculean	550	London	357,700	242,800	600,500	165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London	499,055	342,340	791,395	277
.. 29	Hoang Ho	600	London	375,689	333,481	709,170	
Apr 10	Sea Star	590	London	598,381	137,296	735,677	246
.. 15	Chebucto	408	London	173,460	256,233	429,693	56
.. 16	Star of the East	1219	London	454,258	780,888	1,235,146	952
.. 19	Confucius	510	London	447,520	63,859	511,379	626
May 12	Excelsior	682	London	185,465	557,235	742,700	863
June 30	Julia	477	London	97,616	274,052	371,668	230

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:40		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do..		1,096,500	1,096,500			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do..		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	..do..		766,748	766,748	18:74		250
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do..	28,575	789,254	817,829	18:75		
Apr 11	Robin Hood	1181	..do..		1,120,828	1,120,828	30.40		200
.. 29	Howqua	581	..do..		491,000	491,000	15:96		
May 8	Edith Rose	510	..do..		506,200	506,200	10:36		300
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	720	..do..	56,312	882,749	939,061			
June 7	Algonquin	649	..do..		743,569	743,569	32:76		
.. 20	Cossack	586	..do..		542,600	542,600			

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *viâ* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *viâ* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172		253,172	

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1857, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.	322	do.	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	do.	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.	700	do.	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	do.	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.	750	do.	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	do.	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.	450	do.	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	do.	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str.	700	do.	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str.	330	do.	100
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	do.	1,397
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	do.	1,262
.. 19	Yang-tze, str.	700	do.	894
.. 27	Aden, str.	812	do.	2,274
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	do.	234
May 14	Formosa, str.	750	do.	1,998
.. 16	Yang-tze, str.	700	do.	154
.. 30	Aden, str.	812	do.	710
June 15	Formosa, str.	750	do.	269
.. 28	Aden, str.	812	do.	316
July 15	Formosa, str.	750	do.	1,276

[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]